Amusements.

CADEMY OF MUSIC 2 8:15 Under Two Fings. BEGOADWAY THEATRE-2-t- The Sleeping Beauty and

EROADWAS

CASINO-SCIP Mas Simplests

CASINO-SCIP Mas Simplests

CHITERION THEATHER -- Du Barry

BALVE THEATHER -2 de Scip Note Dame

BALVE THEATHER -2 de Scip Note Dame

BALVE THEATHER -2 de Scip Note Dame

KMFHET THEATHER -2 de Foxy Grandpa

GARREN THEATHER -2 de Foxy Grandpa

GARREN THEATHER -2 de Fox Form

GARREN

HERALI SQUARE THEATRE S.15 Bolly Varden.

RPITH'S 12:30 1 16:30 Centinuous Performance, KNICKERBOS KEER THEATRE 8:15 The Torendor, LYCELM THEATRE 8:30 The Girl and the Judge, MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 2:15 8:30 On the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-16 a m, to H p, m-MANHATTAN THEATRE 8:20 Her Lord and Master. MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2 8 The Banker's Daugh NEW SAVOY THEATRE 2 8:15 Soldiers of Portune. NEW YORK THEATRE 2:15 8 Hall of Pame Winter

Centinuous Performance. FIFTH AVENUE-1:20 to 10:30-Nell NTY THIRD STREET-1:30 to 10:30-Octette and Varieties, STREET-1:30 to 10:50-Our Strate-

FTH EIGHTH STREET-1:30 to 10:30-

12 8:15 As You Like It. MAS SEATING RINK 8:15 Figure Skating VICTORIA 2 8 15 Minstrels WALLACK'S THEATRE 2 15 8 30 A Gentleman of

Index to Advertisements.

Page Cul.		Page,Col.	
Amusements 16 Reploces & Brokers 13	2. 1	Lest	5.6
Beard & Roums 13	- 4	Missellaneous16	1-6
Staffone14		Ocean Steamers14	14.0
luriest Clearing 13		Official Legal Notices 14	10
Sty Prop. for Sale, 14 log-thership Notices 14		Proposals	5
Number Property for		Public Notices15	75
Fig.16 14	- 0	Entiroads	- 6
Disserte Property to	- 8	Rent Estate	1-2
Oreidend Nestees 13		School Agencies14	- 23
Som, Sits, Woulded, III		Special Notices 9 Siging Resorts14	2.4
Westmaking 13	100	Surrigate's Notices 14	
Simplement Asserties 12	- 3	Teachers	5
DE MINISTER A	- 7		6
Suropean Advis. 10 Smichelal Meetings 13	3-6	Trust Companies 13	5
Inancial		Purposes	1
Formionury Eales . 14		Unfurnished Apart-	- 67
Purnished Rooms13	- 4	ments to Let	
Help Wanted Ill	- 4	Work Wanted13	4-5
Instruction	- 8		

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The bill for the protection of Presidents was considered, and some Philippine correspondence was ordered printed.

— House: Debate on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill continued.

FOREIGN.—It was reported from Hong-Kong that General Ma had been defeated by the rebels.——The trial of Major Waller at Ma-Rebels.— The trial of Major Waller at Manila was deferred.— The condition of Cecil Rhodes was reported to be weaker.— The new Spanish Cabinet was announced; most of its former members remain in office.— The Emperor of Germany met Prince Henry on his arrival in Germany.— High prices were obtained at sales of antique furniture in London.— The King of England will give dinners to The King of England will give dinners to the poor in the week of the coronation cere-

DOMESTIC -- President Roosevelt vetoed two bills for the relief of soldlers who served in the Civil War. — Republican members of the House of Representatives held their fifth caucus Workers of America assembled in convention at Shamokin, Penn., almost six hundred strong.

— Henry Hitchcock, brother of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, and well known as a lawyer, died at his home in St. Louis.

— The Slater Employers' Liability bill passed the Senate.

— For the Grand American Handicap live bird tournament, eighteen thousand pigeons are awaiting slaughter.

— Through navigation of the Hudson River began.

— The bill providing for a commission to examine the business of the Supreme Court in the 1st and 1Id districts passed the Assembly.

— The bill to present the question of expending \$31,800,000 in improvements to the Eric and Champlain canals passed the the Erie and Champlain canals passed the

Senate.

CHTX.—Stocks were strong and active

Fire destroyed, with loss of life, the Phœnix
Line pier, in Hoboken, together with the
steamer British Queen and several lighters and
barges. — Dr. Diego La Mayo, Cuban Secretary of State, and Dr. Domingo Mendes Capoté,
leader of the Republican party, arrived here to
confer with President-elect Palma. — Two
Mount Vernon city officials were accused of collusion with a contractor to defraud the city. Mount Vernon city officials were accused of collusion with a contractor to defraud the city.

The father of Walter S. Brooks testified against Florence Burns. — District Attorney Jerome confronted six policemen with a witness in the McAuilifie case. — The aldermen chose names for the four East River bridges. — Plans were filed for the first of Andrew Carnegle's \$50,000 libraries, which is to be built in East Seventy-ninth-st. — The Board of Aldermen appropriated \$480,000 for free public baths in Manhattan and Brooklyn. — A former member of a stock brokerage firm was arrested, charged with embezzlement; his stealings were said to amount to more than \$100,000.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair,

LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE.

continued cold. The temperature yesterd Highest, 33 degrees; lowest, 24; average, 28.

In voting against the canal improvement bill, which passed the Senate yesterday, Senator Raines said that he should "refuse to vote for "any measure which would put the Democratic "party in control of State affairs next fall, as "this canal proposition would surely do." Mr. Raines doubtless sincerely believes that the melthe passage of the bill against which he recorddifficult to see why he takes that view of the matter. If the legislature should put a heavy burden on the taxpayers, even to serve the best ends, without giving them a chance to give or refuse their consent, there might be no absurdity in arguing that they would disapprove the visit their displeasure on the party in power. On the other hand, why should they resent the submission of an important question to their judgment and will? Is any disregard for their wishes or disrespect for their authority shown in the act of invoking their opinion as to the \$31,800,000 on the canal system of the State? It would seem more sensible to assume that they want to express their feelings in an effectual manner on a subject which has for years engaged the attention of Governors, legislatures, commissions, commercial organizations

and the public press. If a canal improvement bill is referred to the voters next fall it certainly cannot impress them as an example of hasty, careless and arbitrary legislation. There is no phase of the question which has not been diligently investigated by competent men and copiously discussed. If the people are ever going to be ready to settle it they will be ready next November, after a campaign in which it will be one of the chief issues. provided the bill which Senator Raines condemns is passed. Opinions differ widely as to the result, though the eagerness of those who oppose canal development to defeat the submission bill would appear to indicate that they are very much afraid the people will approve it if they get a chance; but we cannot understand how anybody can deem it improper or dangerous to the party in control of the State government to let the voters do as they please. To suppose that they would regard an explicit act of deference to their wishes as worthy of retribution is to attribute to them a low order of intelligence and a malicious temper. For our part, we decline to believe that they are so debased and afflicted or are grateful for such an

estimate of their character. It is to be hoped that the Assembly will accent she Senate bill and thus enable the people

to determine how the canals shall be treated hereafter. It is time that a decisive policy was adopted concerning one of the State's chief possessions and interests.

ART'S APPEAL.

If the tariff on art is ever to be repealed or substantially modified, advocates of the reform must be tireless in their efforts to promote it. Our artists happily realize this. Although they are asked in some quarters to see in the present statute a measure of protection for themselves, they well know that they do not need it, that, in fact, they would be better off without it; and there could be no better argument against its retention than their readiness to enter the fray again and again, despite all discouragement. We print on another page to-day some further professional contributions to the discussion, which only serve to strengthen the points made in the admirable statement, signed by a number of representative artists, which was printed in The Tribune a short time ago.

It is difficult to understand the indifference of legislators to the arguments advanced in favor of a liberal readjustment of this question. That the tax on art renders no earthly service to our painters is as plain as the proverbial pikestaff. As Mr. Blum remarks, "our people like American pictures or they don't like them"; and, to quote another contributor to our symposium, Mr. Kenyon Cox, "It is not possible to force the "purchase of native works by prohibiting the "purchase of foreign works of art." Indeed, as we have always maintained in these columns, and as is once more emphasized by the artists themselves, there is nothing better calculated to educate the public taste and thereby foster appreciation of native work than the presence here of masterpieces of the past. Even if the question of revenue were important, and it is admitted that the tariff on art makes no really serious addition to the national income, the educational issue involved is so great as to justify a heavy sacrifice. It seems an extraordinary thing that at a time when millions are being freely spent in one way or another for the intellectual interests of the country, art alone, one of the most potential forces of civilization, should be subjected to humiliation and persistently handicapped. But we do not share the pessimism which is not unnaturally produced ometimes among workers for the cause by the rebuffs they suffer. The reform is bound to come, for public opinion is being enlisted more and more on its side, and that is a force which in the long run is irresistible.

MEAT ADULTERATION.

The Division of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture has for some time been making an investigation of preserved meats, the resuits of which are summed up in Part X of "Foods and Food Adulterants," just issued from the Government Printing Office. The chemists have made extensive examination of the canned roast beef, corned beef and dried beef, as well as of various potted meat foods put upon the market. Their conclusions are not set forth in form which will give the average reader information sufficient to protect himself from adulterated goods. The findings are tabulated in chemical terms, telling percentages of fats and meat bases, and only by careful study can the meaning of the figures as respects adulteration be learned. A little plainer and more spe cific interpretation of analyses would be a boon to consumers. Then they could go to their grocers and say that they did not want one firm's hams or canned chickens because of adulteration, and ask for the product of some other firm because the chemists reported it pure. So only can frauds be prevented. A few consumers may study out the significance of the report as presented, but only a few.

The canned beef which was so much talked about during the Spanish war is said by the experts to be generally free from preservatives they being unnecessary in the process. Preservatives are, however, used in some bulk as well as some canned corned beef, and packers say they find it necessary in order to obtain a unirs and form product. Nevertheless, there is no note of preservatives in the samples reported upon It is different with canned dried and smoked Two beef, however. Borle acid was found in goods from the Armour Canning Company, Libby, Mc-Nelll & Libby, the J. C. Ergood Company, the Armour Packing Company and C. D. Butt. In that of Francis H. Leggett & Co. it is reported to have been "abundant." In that of J. B. Beardsley's Sons some is reported, but with the explanation that this firm purchased cured beef for canning and was not aware that it contained the borle acid. Libby, McNeill & Libby protested that they did not use the preservative, and, while it was certainly found in one sample, in another purchased in the open market it could not be detected. One of the Armour Canning Company's samples was also free, and so were the goods of G. H. Hammond & Co. Of 359 canned articles of various kinds examined 290 were American, and of these 6.2 per cent were treated with preservatives, while 40.6 per cent of the imported goods were so

No meats are more adulterated than what professes to be canned fowl, especially potted and devilled goods. Often the meat is ancholy result which he predicts would follow erated, beef and pork are used in place of fowl, and even when the meat is left in large pieces ed his protest yesterday, but it is somewhat turkey, phensant, woodcock and expensive meats are simulated with cheaper chicken. The analytical reports suggest such substitution in almost all the samples reported upon by the chemical characteristics of the ment, but no positive statements are made from which the ceader can more than infer adulteration and action of their representatives at Albany and himself act accordingly. With regard to potted fowl more specific statements are made. The chemists say: "There is no field in canned "meats which offers more opportunities for 'adulteration than the potted meats of the more 'expensive grades." Some packers say that ome smoked meats are used to give the flavor wisdom of expending an additional sum of desired by consumers, but analyses often indicate "a very small admixture of fowl, which would seem to be inexcusable." Of ten samples of potted chicken and turkey examined five were found to contain pork, four of them in large quantities. The manufacturers were the Curtice Brothers Company, the Armour Canning Company, the Armour Packing Company and the Mullin-Blackledge Company. The goods of Richardson & Robbins, the Van Camp Pack ing Company, and the turkey as distinguished from the chicken of the Curtice Brothers Company seemed to be free from such adulteration. Of seventeen samples of potted tongue three, those from Maconachie Brothers, the Jacob but they are active in their operations on the Dole Canning Company and A. Weber & Co., were found to have pork substituted for beef, As for pâtés the expert says:

It would appear from the results of the examination that the fat contained in samples examined was chiefly derived from beef or pork. It is something of a surprise to find that even in a high priced imported paté de foie gras the traditional diseased goose livers have been replaced by beef and pork. There can certainly be no objection to such a substitution on hygienic grounds, but as a matter of interest and fair dealing it is most reprehensible.

At the same time, it is not the writer's intention to criticise goods of this class, other than paté de foie gras, on account of the fact that pork and beef fat were used in their preparation. There are manufacturers who do not use It would appear from the results of the ex-

ion. There are manufacturers who do not vise tall pork as a basis for pates, but the practice is almost universal. The ordinary pates are admitted by their manufacturers to consist largely of pork, and in the absence of official standards or mide us it. guide us it would seem wise to place them in the same class as sausages, where all that is expected is that only sound, wholesome meat shall be employed.

ples examined twelve were found to be artificially preserved.

Those who want to read of all the beautiful names under which various firms at home and abroad sell their beef and pork will find the list in the report. Possibly the excuse that beef and pork fats are a proper part of an ordinary pâté will hold good, but there can be no excuse for them in pâté de foie gras, and it is proper to note that this preparation as sold under the brands of the Cunningham & De Fourier Company, Amieux Frères, L. A. Price, Gabriel Triat & Co. are made up with beef or pork. It would be impossible to give in this place a full list of adulterations, but a few amusing misnomers are recalled. The wild boar's head put up by Harry Peck, instead of containing, as might be expected, tame pig. reveals beef under the microscope, while the Franco-American Food Company's chicken curry à l'indienne is made up with beef, and the Armour Packing Company's chicken tamale contains both beef

work reveal the presence of no objectionable substances, except that of the forty-three sam-

of the National Pure Food Company on sausages containing boric acid. Probably few of the adulterations noted are eriously harmful. Possibly in some cases the mixtures and even the chemical preservatives may be necessary to get flavor or color or otherwise meet popular taste. If so, labels should be made to conform to the facts. A standard should be set up to which manufacturers would have to conform. Let the conventional mixtures be understood for what they are, and compel goods represented as true to a specific label to contain what the label calls for and nothing

and pork. It is also interesting to find the name

THE HOHENZOLLERN'S PART.

Prince Henry having returned in safety from his travels in the United States, the German Emperor will now look with no little eagerness for the arrival of his vacht, which was recently reported from Bermuda and will soon be due at the Azores. Possibly the Emperor's motive in sending the Hohenzollern to New-York has not been fully comprehended and appreciated in this country. She constituted a secure, comfortable and dignified habitation for the Prince during the brief periods when his engagements permitted him to make use of her, and doubtless that was one of the considerations which led the Emperor to send her to this port to await and receive him. But it may fairly be assumed that her imperial owner also and particularly designed to indicate thereby his deep personal interest in the amiable and complimentary mission intrusted to his brother.

The Hohenzollern is not regarded by the Emperor merely as a serviceable member of his fleet which has been appropriated to his private use and for which he could readily and without regret substitute some other vessel. On the contrary, she is an object of affection, and, to stretch the proprieties of speech a trifle, the apple of his eye. Many authentic reports have been published about the relief he finds from arduous labor and the constraints of his position when he is aboard his yacht, and it can easily be perceived that it must have been a serious sacrifice not only to spare her for a couple of months, but to expose her to the risks of two transatlantic voyages at a tempestuous season of the year. He unquestionably desired her presence here to be included among the evidences of his solicitude that his brother's visit should be interpreted as a conclusive proof of goodwill and promote as far as possible such a state of feeling between the two nations as would render misunderstandings difficult hereafter. With that end in view he directed the officers of the Hohenzollern to admit the American public at all reasonable times, and thousands of visitors were in fact received by them with the utmost courtesy and cheerfulness.

It would be a mere repetition to say anything nore about the agreeable impression which Prince Henry made on everybody who met or saw him in this country, but it may not be superfluous to suggest the Hohenzollern's intimate connection with a significant and fortunate undertaking.

MR. LINDENTHAL'S BALLOT. There are at least two good reasons why to secure a vote from the patrons of the bridge on the question of routes to Brooklyn, first is that it was entirely unnecessary. Several weeks ago he came to the conclusion that t would be wise to divert traffic to the ferries The idea was an excellent one. As soon, though, as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company evinced reluctance to comply with his suggestions about better terminal facilities Mr. Lindenthal became discouraged, and showed a disposition to abandon the project prematurely. Subsequently, with commendable good sense and public spirit, he renewed his efforts in that direction, although not exhibiting special energy or firmness. Inasmuch as the Rapid Transit Company had favors to ask of him. Mr. Lindenthal was in a position to dictate terms. He seems to have neglected an excellent opportunity, however. It looks indeed, as if he were allowing himself to be outwitted in the negotiations. An appeal to the public for indorsement at this juncture implied a doubt on the Commissioner's part as to the correctness of his original policy, and also of his power to compel the Rapid Transit Company to adopt it. On neither of these points should there be the slightest uncertainty in his mind, por in the minds of the managers of the street railway company. Mr. Lindenthal should concentrate his attention and labor on the scheme, and "fight it out on that line, if it takes all summer." To betray hesitation was a grave mistake.

It is not only needless, but it is impossible also, to secure such an expression of popular opinion as the Commissioner wants. It was easy to foresee from the outset that the plan would prove a failure. The particular class of passengers from whom it was desirable to hear are those who cross during "rush hours." But in so great a hurry are the majority of them that they could not have been persuaded to vote, even if a courteous request had been made through the newspapers, and though the boxes had been properly labelled. Mr. Lindenthal will be no wiser in consequence of this venture than he was before, and in the mean time he has impaired his influence to a lamentable extent.

TRAPPED BIRDS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The promoters of cruelty in the shooting of trapped pigeons can no longer slaughter the gentle creatures within the limits of this State, other side of the North River. Only a few days ago eight hundred of the birds were butchered in a few hours by competing wing shots upon the grounds of the old racetrack at Guttenburg, where so many frauds and abuses were practised in midwinter contests for several years. While the Hudson County ring was intrenched in power great cruelty to horses was perpetrated by racing them in the most rigorous weather of winter. The arena of such brutality to animals has now become a slaughter pen for helpless doves. For a long time pigeon shooting matches and

tournaments were on the increase in this State until public sentiment was aroused against the massacres of the birds. At Albany in 1901 the bill to put a stop to these wrongs failed of passage because it was introduced late in the session, and some tricky devices of its enemies at the close of the session prevented its success. Aside from this, the results of the analytical This year the measure was brought forward in

good season, and the press and the public insisted so emphatically that it should become a law that the opposition in the legislature was soon overcome, and when it was finally adopted the votes against it were few. Driven from the Empire State, the pigeon slayers have sought refuge in New-Jersey, and unless legislation against them is put in effect promptly the butcheries of the victims will be greatly multiplied. There has been already far too much of this form of cruelty in our sister commonwealth. Too many pigeon shooting clubs and too many professional organizers of tournaments and matches have been busy in New-Jer-

Now that New-York has set a good example in putting a stop to this evil, will the legislators at Trenton consent to tolerate it? New-Jersey suppressed midwinter racing and betting rings and poolrooms years ago. She surely should not be dilatory in prohibiting the merciless killing of pigeons. Assembly bill No. 112. now before the legislature, is similar in its provisions to the law which has been adopted in New-York with the hearty approval of all humane people. That bill should find a place on the statute books of New-Jersey before this session of the Trenton lawmakers is over-in fact, at the earliest day possible. Delay will be used by the wing shots for the slaughter of thousands of birds. Let them shoot all the clay pigeons they like, but the live pigeons should be protected from cruelty.

New-York must have new schools enough for its children of school age in the shortest possible time. It is the first duty of our municipal government to see to it that the boys and girls who need to be taught shall be taught.

Japan is adopting European forms of architecture, particularly in its business buildings and hotels, the old type of domestic construction not so readily yielding to the spirit of innovation which permeates nearly everything in that enterprising and interesting country. The government buildings are all of European design, their superiority in the matter of convenience and accommodation being generally recognized. Whatever large structures are hereafter built, whether for public or private business, are all sure to be of Western type, with up to date equipment, including elevators, electric lights and signals, with the Occidental type of janitor bossing the outfit.

The number of suicides in this city in recent months has been unusually large, but New-York was never more prosperous. What can be the explanation of the amazingly long list of cases of self-murder? Can the ablest students of social conditions suggest an answer?

Up to a few days ago the Southwest was for months parched with drouth, while the Northeast was drenched. What a country for contrasts! Now in the Northwest there has been a blizzard of large proportions which has stopped traffic on important reilroad lines. this blizzard came at even a later date in March than that which overwhelmed New-York on that ever memorable day in 1888, the 12th of

Mr. Carnegie, by founding a greater number of libraries than any other benefactor in all history, has been the best friend the publishers ever had. But his suggestion that it might possibly be prudent to exclude from the shelves of such public institutions works of fiction less than three years old may cause many a wry face among writers and among the members of firms that put out first editions of novels running far up in the scores of thousands. In time possibly there may be discovered a happy mean in these

Winter contests every inch of the approach of spring with Boer stubbornness, fighting off the end of its reign with louder uproar and tumult than usual; but its rout is now not far off, and it should go off the stage pelted with its own

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Without any formal understanding a number of papers are beginning to use the word "marconlgram" to describe a message sent through the air There are at least two good reasons why
Commissioner Lindenthal should not have tried without wires. The word is cuphonious, and, compared with such a barbarism as "electrocution." Witz was the bostess.

Kenn and Wiss Kean and communication "Marconigram" and the verb "to marconigraph," which will naturally be formed from it, will probably establish themselves in the absence of anything better.

recently decided at a meeting of the Society. Hotelkeepers at Rome that brilliant fêtes should given next season in the Coliseum. Attempts who made to revive, "under modern humanitaticanditions," the wild beast shows of the time Nero.—(London Globe.

An English patent medicine firm offers a sent to view the coronation procession to every one who will find a hundred purchasers for its remedy for

Patience-And you say you camped out in the mountains?
Patrice—Yes, caught our own fish, killed our own birds and cooked our own meals.
"What in the world did you cook them on?"
"Oh, I believe they used one of those mountain ranges."—(Yonkers Statesman.

"The churches," says an advertising man quoted by "The Philadelphia Record," "seem more and more inclined to take space in the newspapers. Special services of various kinds are often quite generously advertised on Saturdays, and in some cities, notably Boston, the church advertisements occupy considerable space, and are attractively set in display type. I dare say we shall live to see the time when the church will have its press agent will gauge the volume of advance notices by the amount of advertising space taken, and when the church critic will vie with the dramatic critic in dissecting the logic of a sermon and praising or condemning the eloquence and oratory of the

Mrs. Yeast—Fid you say your husband was cool when he heard burglars in the house?

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Well, he ought to have been; he was hiding in the leabox.—(Yonkers Statesman.

As a result of the recommendations of Sir Hen jamin Baker, practical steps have now been taken to insure the efficient ventilation of the twopenay tube tunnels in London. A powerful fan has been placed at the base of the left shaft at Bond-st station, which will remove the vitiated atmosphere from the permanent ways, fresh air taking its place at the various halting places under ordinary pressure. The fan, which is forty-eight inches in diameter, and electrically driven, displaces 30,000 cubic feet of air a minute, and is thus capable of entirely exhausting the whole of the tunnels in a fraction over three minutes.

In a book which has just been published on that never failing topic, the vagaries of the English anguage, the strange meaning of the word "pocket handkerchief" is described. A "kerchief" (convrement) means a small piece of cloth made to put on the head, so that a "pocket handkerchief" means iterally a small piece of cloth to cover the head to be held in the hand to be put in the pocket.—London Globe.

Miss Flora Shaw, the well known correspondent of "The London Times," was once travelling through Africa in a bullock wagon. The sun was blazing, the bullocks were slow, the dust was indescribable. She was making for a frontier town, where she anticipated the comforts of a bath. At the entrance to the place, Miss Shaw, dead heat, dusty and irritable, found herself confronted with the ordeal of a public reception. The officials read her a welcome; she was as civil as she could be; then she boited for the hotel. She gave but one order, "Hot water, quick!" She sat on the edge of the bed and waited. Some minutes passed. last a black servant entered with a tin vessel, in which there was something steaming. Seizing it. Miss Shaw poured out a milky, odoriferous liquid She turned to the servant for an explanation. The hotel was very short of water; as a distinguished guest, a point had been stretched for her. They had sent her the water in which the fish had just been boiled!

"Doctor, I'm troubled with sleeplessness, and I've tried everything." Not everything, I guess. Try playing chess with a deliberate man. —(Yonkers Statesman.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, March 18 (Special).-Bellamy Storer, inited States Minister to Spain, and Mrs. Storer were guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Storer are in Washington for a short visit.

It was learned to-day that President Roosevelt will not be able to attend the dinner to be given in honor of Senator Platt by the "Amen Corner" next month. The President expressed his regret at not being able to accept this invitation. He cannot accept all the invitations he receives, and therefore he regards it as best to adhere closely to the policy he has adopted.

It is learned that no decirion will be reached in

the case of Naval Officer Sharkey until Senator Platt returns from his visit to Cuba. President Rocsevelt and Mr. Platt had several talks about appointment before the Senator went away, but the President desired to secure some additional information in the case before he made his final decision. Thus the question of Mr. Sharkey's suc-

The President has told friends of Charles H. Treat, the United States marshal at New-York, that ie will be appointed for another term. It is exted that his nomination will be sent to the senate within the next few days. There has been some opposition to the reappointment of Mr. Treat, but his friends were able to show that he has administered the affairs of his office in a manner which warrants a reappointment.

The Cabinet met to-day at the regular hour, and there were few callers before or afterward. It was officially announced, in the manner recently adopted for giving out news, that the cession of the Dan-

r giving out news, that the cession of the Dan-est Indies was discussed.
the evening of April 3 the President and Mrs, sveit will entertain at a musical. Paderewski give a plano recital, and a charming pro-me has been selected. There will be about hundred invited guests, s Allee Roosevelt was expected to leave Ha-where she has been making a visit to Gover-ieneral and Mrs. Wood, on the 26th inst. No of the exact time of her departure has been ied, however. yed, however, spring advances, the number of horsemen rid-spring advances, the number of horsemen rid-over the White Lot bridle path increases, is and drivers here ascribe the cause of the aliation of this sport to the leadership of Presi-Koosevelt, who is almost daily seen going for

ck ride.

Proctor talked with the President to-day
appointment of a successor to Mr.
(as Civil Service Commissioner, George
of Vermont, is mentioned in connection
vacancy. He is now law clerk to the

e vacancy. He is now law clerk to the ion.

In the containing of t

Mr. Hawley, it is said, has indorsed Mr. Kleberg for the judgeshlo, netwithstanding the prominence in Republican circles of Mr. Burns.
Representative Ball, of Delaware, presented a delegation of United Workmen, which organization is holding a meeting in this city.
Representative Dayton, of West Virginia, presented J. T. Hope, of that State, United States Consul at Windson, Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, of New-York, arrived at the White House to-day and will be the guests of Fresident and Mrs. Roosevelt for a short time.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 18 (Special).-Mr. and Mrs. honor of their guests, Mrs. Chapin and Mrs. Sedgwick, of Lenox. After the dinner there was a reception at which the company was entertained The amateur class of young p have been encouraged by Mrs. Wadsworth to devote some Lenten hours to study and practice, gave a number of charming songs and choruses. on fashionable society, closed its series of Mor evenings last night with a visit to the New

day evenings last night with a visit to the New National to see "Janice Meredith," and afterward went to the new Willard for supper. Among those who occupied the two boxes at the theatre were Colonel and Mrs. Maus. Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Newlands, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mr. and Mrs. John Poor. Representative and Mrs. Olmsted, the Misses McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Mercer. Mrs. Thomas Emory. Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Enyard, Jules Boeufvé, of the French Embassy, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Addison.

A ball will be given on April 9 for the benefit of the Home for Incurables, which will combine charity and social gayety on a large scale. The ball will be given at the New Willard, the music will be asked to dance

be asked to dance.

Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Eutler are the
guests of Mrs. Julian James.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, March 18 (Special).-The Ambassador of Germany gave a dinner of twenty-four covers this evening. Mme. von Rebeur-Paschwitz, wife of Lieutenant Commander Von Rebeur-Pasch-The guests were Senator Kean and Miss Kean, the Minister of Switzerland, War and Mrs. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Dayrell, E. M. Crackanthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Richardson, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Audenreid, Mrs. Wallach, Miss Mr. and Mrs. James Lowndes, Louis Hermité of von Arnim and Lieutenant Commander von Recur-Paschwitz, or the German Embassy.

Last evening the Ambassalor of Russia and taining the Ambassador of Italy and Mme Mayor des Planches, the Minister of Chili, and Mme Walker-Martinez, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. Robeson, Miss Robeson and the secretaries of

simi will give a dinner for young people, followed by a party. The novelty of the occasion will be afforded by the guests, who are to have their hair arranged in the fashion of a past century. The Minister of Japan and Mme, Takahira, who give a dinner to-merrow evening, will also enter-tain at a dinner on Friday evening. The Ambassader on France will give a dinner next Monday evening. Count von Quadt, first secretary of the German Embassy, expects to sail on March 24 for Germany, where he will fein Countess von Quadt and remain abroad until midsummer.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY. Mrs. Henry Poor's musical last night at her house,

No. 1 Lexington-ave., will remain on record as the principal feature of the social programme of the present week, and as one of the notable musical entertainments of the season. The programme was made up entirely of Louis Von Gaertner's compositions, which were rendered by sixty musicians of the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Emil Paur. The concert took place in the drawing room, which is a beautiful specimen of the Italian Renaissance. Half of it was occupied by the musicians, the rest by the guests, who were also seated on a dais in the large hall. The concert began at clock, and the programme consisted of a concerto for piano, played by Hamilton Orr; a remance in E major for vielin, played by Gregor witch, with orchestral accompaniment; a tone poem, "Macbeth," for orchestra; a group of songs rendered by Miss Kate Huntington, and a march, dedicated to the German Emperor. Mr. Von Gaertner conducted the tone poem, which he heard for the first time played by an orchestra at the rehearsal at Mrs. Poor's house. The march dedicated to the German Emperor has a pretty bit of sentiment attached to it. As a child, Mr. Von Gaertner played before the Kaiser's grandfather, who so admired his efforts on the violin that he gave to the boy a medal. The dedication of Mr. Von Gaertner's march to the present Emperor is mark of appreciation for the mark of imperial favor bestowed upon him as a child. A number Von Gaertner's friends came on from Philadelphia and Boston for the musical.

Among the three bundred and fifty who accepted Mr. and Mrs. Poor's invitations to last night's entertainment were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Miss Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. George T. De Witt, Mrs. C. S. Sampson, Augustus Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Soley, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Mrs. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Henri I. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine A. Biacque, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Bell, the Misses Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. Blashfield, the Misses Hewitt, Dr. and Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Spencer Trask, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ward, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Prince and Princess Pierre Troubetzkov. Mrs. Dunlap Hepkins, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali, John Bigelov iss Bigelow, Henry T. Sloane, Miss Sloane, the isses Folsom, A. H. Townsend, Miss Osgood, Mrs. enry F. Dimock, Miss Fish, the Misses Soley, the isses Stokes, the Misses Palmer, Miss Purdy, the ev. Dr. and Mrs. William S. Rainsford, Judge and rs. Truax, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Murray Young, Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the

Misses Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Walter S. Gurnee, jr., the Misses Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Montant, Mrs. Ben Ail Hasgin, Mrs. Minturn Mr. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Alleguste Montant, Mrs. Ben Ail Hasgin, Mrs. Minturn Mrs. Ryce, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer, Erskine Hewitt, Leonard Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Aifred Seton, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Farchild, Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. De Peyster, the Misses De Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Carroli Beckwith.

Among the dinner parties given last night was one by Mrs. Walter Jennings at her house, in West Fifty-sixth-st. Mrs. George Rathbone Dyer had a large bridge whist party in the afternoon at her house, in East Thirty-fifth-st.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, Kyrle Bellew, Miss Amy Baker, Bruno Huhn and Miss Marguerite Hall took part in the musical and dramatic entertainment given yesterday afternoon at the Buckingham Hotel in behalf of the Stony Wold Sanatorium As-sociation, under the patronage of Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm, Mrs. Howard Car-roll and others.

Amos Eno gives a dinner, followed by a musical, to-night at his house, No. 32 Fifth-ave. Among those taking part in the concert will be Mme. Olga Burgtorf and Harvey Worthington Loomis.

To the numerous dances that figure on society's programme for the month of April must now be added the dinner dance to be given by Miss Josephine Drexel on April 9 at Delmonico's. William F. Havemeyer has likewise arranged to

give a small dance on April 2 at his house, in East Fifty-seventh-st. Thomas Cushing has issued invitations for a dinner on April 1 at his house, in East Thirty-ninth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Banks have moved from he Hotel Netherland to their house, No. 89 Park-W. Scott Cameron gives his bachelor dinner on

Saturday evening, April 19, at Deimonico's. His marriage to Miss De Golcouria takes place a few Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd have abanfoned their intentions of going abroad. After staying a few days in town with Mrs. Rutherfurd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P Morton, they have

returned to "Tranquillity." the Rutherfurd place at Allamuchy, N. J., where they will remain until they go to Newport, where they have a house for the scason. Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, who have been travelling in California with a party of friends on

their special train, return to town immediately after Easter, and will be at their house, in Fifth-ave, until their departure for Shelburne Farms, their place in Vermont, early in May. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly have likewise deferred their return to town until Easter,

They will remain in the city until the first week in May, when they go to Florham, their place at Madison, N. J. to stay until the opening of the Newport season. Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart are ex-Smith returned to town to-day from the South, William C. Whitney is expected back from Aiken

Dr. and Mrs. T. Halsted Myers have arrived from Fiftieth-st. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Whittin have arrived from North Carolina and are at their house, No. 9 West Pifty-sixth-st., while John G. McCul-lough has reached town from North Bennington, Vt., and is at his house, in Park-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse left town yesterday

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker are expected back from Jekyl Island the day after to-morrow, and will be at their house, in Madison-ave.

for Hot Springs, Va.

NOT CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

Because Mrs. John W. Griggs and her daugh. ter helped the Christian Scientists of Paterson. as they had helped various churches, regardless of creed, untrue stories were sent broadcast stating that they had joined the Scientists. These stories were fiction.

GOVERNOR FAVORS HIS COLD. 1

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, March 18 .- Governor Odell caught a see vere "cold" last week, and has seen unable to get rid of it. To-day he remained at home at the Execu-tive Mansion in order to avoid the winter air of Albany and, if possible, subdue an obstinate cough, While at home the Governor did no official work.

TRANSATIANTIC TRAVELLERS

Among the passengers to sali for Southamp Benjamin Brewster, J. W. Cook, Miss M. H. Cur-tles, J. L. Mackay, Mr. a d Mrs. E. P. Osgood, Arthur Playfair, Miss Sargent Colonel P. P. Tchernigovsky, I. R. N., and John H. Wilson.

Booked to sail on the Phoenicia for Naples and Genoa to-day are Bishop Homobono Anoya, Sebas-tian Garcia, Major von der Lippe, Professor Walter Miller and Edward H. Sallsbury.

The Hohenzollern arrived vesterday from Genoa, oringing, among other pursengers, Mrs. Coffin, A. B. Lapsley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Weir, Prince Philipp von Sachsen Coburg Gotha, Prince Leopold von Sachsen Coburg Gotha, Baron and Baroness L. von Hammerstein, Professor Carl Kor-ber and Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Yates!

The Atlantic transport liner Minneapolis, arriv ing yesterday, had among its passengers Mr. and Mrs. James S. Bell, Poultney Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Guthrie, Francis Jackson, F. S. Pees and Dr. Fritz Schick.

yesterday, were Madame la Vicomtesse de Vlidia XIV, Mr. and Mrs. Eldon T. Beckwith, Miss G. W. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dreyfus, Franz Gett-wald, Paul Koshlowski, H. T. Lockwood, Dr. Carl Maller, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Payne, William Stewart, J. B. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. S. Van Wyck and Dr. F. Zlegfeld. On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived

PERSONAL NOTES.

Bulletin No. 2, issued by the Association of Gradpates of the United States Military Academy, con-A. Morris, class of 1824, is the oldest living gradunte of the institution. There is only one sur-vivor each of the classes of 1825, 1838, 1848, 1844 and 1848. These are respectively Herman Haupt, Will-iom Austine, Robert P. Maclay, Simon B. Buckner and Joseph C. Clark.

President Roberts of Central University, at Danville, Ky., announces that the sum of \$25,000 has been raised for the university to meet the terms fund of Central University. The original gift was from Thomas H. Swope, of Kansas City, Mo. Ha from Thomas H. Swope, of Kansas City, Mo. Ha was the doncr to Kansas City, in 1835, of Swope Park a pleturescape tracet of 1,400 acres, about secent miles from the heart of the city. Mr. Swope says he has no idea that the new building will be named for him. Central University is a Presbyterian in-

"When Edmund Clarence Stedman was in Philadelphia last week as the guest of the Browning Society," says "The Philadelphia Record," the told in private conversation many interesting anecdotes of his literary acquaintances. Among these stories passed into American literary history. It appears that Thomas Wentworth Higginson was once disthat Thomas Wentworth Higginson was once discussing America and Americanisms while on a visit to the house of W. E. Norris, an Torquay, England. Among the guests was liceny James, the American novelist, who has for many years resided abroad. Turning to him, Mr. Norris said. 'James, why don't you help out Higginson in the defence of your country?' T'd like to, said James, 'I love my country more than most people give me credit for doing, but personally I can't live there, and so I feel that I should be silent. 'Why can't you live there?' persisted Norris. 'I suppose,' explained James, 'It's because I'm too cosmopolitan.' Oh! no,' cried Higginson, 'a true cosmopolitan, my dear James, is a man who is at home even in his own country.'"

J. Ogden Armour, of Chicago, will present a clubouse and golf links to his employes. bers will be under no expense except to maintain the clubhouse and the grounds. The house, costing \$15,00, will be erected by Mr. Armour, and the course will be laid out at his expense over a plot of eighty acres.

The farmhouse in South Spencer. Mass., where Ellas Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, was born, in 1819, has been advertised for sale by auction on March 22. The sale will include the farm on which the house stands. The latter is a tumble-down affair, but at the time the inventor occupied it the dwelling was considered one of the best farmhouses in the town of Spencer. No reason is assigned for the sale, but it is understood that the Howe heirs feel unable to hold the property longer.